

from all others of the group; it is apparently closest to *P. brevipila*.

Collected by Herbert H. Smith on "Fort Mountain and foothills below 1500 feet, Cohutta Mountain, Murry Co., Ga," Aug., 1914.

Type in my collection, cotypes in collections of Academy of Natural Sciences (No. 110919), Geological Survey of Alabama, U. S. National Museum.

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**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF TORNATELLIDES.**

BY C. MONTAGUE COOKE, PH. D.

**TORNATELLIDES PILSBRYI** n. sp.

Shell minutely perforate, elongate-conic, corneous, glossy, under a lens minutely striate with growth lines; thin, diaphanous. Spire elongate-conic, with almost straight outlines; apex slightly obtuse. Suture hardly impressed, margined with a broad line. Whorls nearly 7, the embryonic increasing rapidly, convex, minutely, indistinctly, spirally striate, the rest increasing slowly and regularly, nearly flat, the last whorl long, tapering towards the base. Aperture narrow, obliquely truncate-ovate. Parietal lamella large, oblique. Columella narrow below, tumid above, furnished with two well developed, deeply seated lamellæ, of which the lower is the stronger. Peristome thin, erect, the outer margin regularly arcuate. Length 3.1, diam. 1.5, of apert. 1.1, parietal lamella 0.29, umbilicus 0.3 mm.

Oahu: Popouwela, in the Waianae Mts. (Cooke). Type no. 36261 Bishop Museum, cotypes no. 110764 A.N.S. Phila.

All the specimens were collected on the trunks of a species of *Urera*, a foot or two above the ground. It was not abundant at that time, and a later visit to the exact spot did not yield a single specimen. Pilsbry and Spalding were along on the first trip, but apparently neither collected specimens.

This species is characterized by its very strong parietal lamella and the columellar lamellæ, which persist in the adult stage. The columellar lamellæ are rather long, fairly strong and oblique; the upper is situated just below the parietal wall.

The parietal lamella is remarkably strong and extends inward for nearly a whorl.

In an immature specimen with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  whorls the parietal lamella is 0.27 mm. in height. The lower columellar lamella is 0.2, the upper 0.14 mm. in height.

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NOTES ON RANELLA LAMPAS OF AUTHORS.

BY E. G. VANATTA.

Having gone over the specimens in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, using Mr. E. A. Smith's enlightening article (*Journal of Conch.*, vol. 14, p. 226, 1914), I would like to supplement it by recording my impressions. It seems to me that there are three species involved.

I. BURSA BUBO (L.). The first name for any of the shells in question is *Murex rana* [var.] *bubo* Linnæus, 1758. Also in Gmelin. *T. bufo* Bolten is a synonym. Var. *gigantea* Smith is a name applied to the extra large size, and var. *lissostoma* Smith for these with a darker-colored aperture.

II. BURSA RUBETA (L.). The second species was named by Linnæus *Murex rana* [var.] *rubeta*. Also of Gmelin; *T. rubeta* Bolt., *B. rubeta* Smith. *T. tuberosum* Bolt. is a synonym, and has page-priority over *rubeta* if the names were to date from Bolten.

III. BURSA TENUIGRANOSA Smith. (*B. rubeta* var. *tenuigranosa* Sm.). The Academy has a fine specimen 10 inches long, from "India," the gift of M. Thomas. It seems to me to be a distinct species.

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A REMARKABLY RICH POCKET OF FOSSIL DRIFT FROM THE  
PLEISTOCENE

BY T. S. OLDROYD.

In digging away the dirt from a side hill on my place in the Los Cerritos two miles back from the ocean at Long Beach and over 100 feet above sea level, I found some drift in a fissure or pocket in a hard calcareous formation under seven feet of top soil. It consisted mostly of fine sand and broken shells and would measure up about one cubic foot. I call it drift from